REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,490.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months... ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Two Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave Tuticorin	2
" Buttaughery 23	" Colombo	3
" Vingorla 28	" Galle	4
" Goa 24	" Negapatam	7
" Carwar 24	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore 25	" Madras	10
" Cannanore 26	" Coconada	12
" Tellicherry 26	" Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut 27	" Bimlipatam	13
" Beypore 27	" Coopanlpore	14
" Cochin 28	" False Point	15
" Alleppy 28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangeing Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUNDAVA, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,628 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 14	Leave BUSHEH	
" Kurrachee 19	Arrive Fao	5
" Gundur 19	" Bushire	7
" Muscat 21	" Bahrein	12
" Bunder Abbas 23	" Linga	12
" Linga 25	" Bunder Abbas	14
" Bushire 27	" Muscat	17
" Kuweit 27	" Gundur	18
" Fao ..... March 1	" Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHEH 3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1871.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. H. Robinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 2700 H.P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She will be made the steamer from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Saloon accommodation is superior, and fitted on deck, handsomely fitted, for 28 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 16TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, Captain ——, is fitted for Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, bath-rooms, &c.—se and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, about the 10th February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days.

A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,751 tons, and other Steamers to follow.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1319 Tons, 160 Horse Power, class of 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the Indian Trade, with Cabins on deck affording accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
" Suez	£30
" Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	25	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 to 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	60	44	14
Leghorn	60	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 to 20

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,245 tons, and 400 H.P., Captain A. R. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horse	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEKRA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Conurn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500

For Freight or Pass go apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE ss. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P., on 3rd March.
PEKIN	3,782 "	600 " on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,648 "	600 " on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 " on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 "	500 " on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 " on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED. PAY and PU— ALLOWANCES Re-lived. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE. BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied. BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day. APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Clan Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHELSTANE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

KING & Co.,

Agents s.s. Athelstane.

7th February 1873.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matharan situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjee Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to following :—

3 cases White Muslins.
2 cases White Cambrics.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dhoties.
2 cases superior Dolls.
2 cases assorted Glassware.

On account and at the risk of the underwriter, ex Steamer St. Olaf.

J S E	}	992—1 Case Cabin Lamps.
J E		
J S E	}	988—1 Case Buttons.
J N		

1 Case Pearls Beads.
1 " Glass Beads.

An Invoice of 10 cases of superior Looking Glasses and Pictures of various patterns.

SALE OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT PLANTS.

On SUNDAY, 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Bazaar, Esplanade, at 8 A.M., by order of owner to close account in partnership, consisting of mango, lemon, orange, pomplemus, coffee, China trees, white and red grapes, English trees, American apples, walnuts, almond, pomegranate, nutmeg, assorted fruit tree, Poona figs, and a great variety of flower trees and plants.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

By direction of Rahma and Noami, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, who by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 411 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elijoo Joshua Asdis and others were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, which estate inter alia comprised the following immovable properties.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction to be held at the respective premises, on MONDAY, the 10th day of February 1873, the properties respectively assessed under No. 6, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, in one lot; on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February 1873, the property assessed under No. 5 in Military Square, Fort; and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February 1873, the property assessed under No. 3 in Meadow Street. The auction sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Particulars.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Naomi hereinafter secondly described, and known as the west side partly by a passage and partly the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on and towards the north side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the late Hyramjee Bormanjee Cama and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Eduljee and Romanjee and others.

Lot 2.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Military Square, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and sixty-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Esecki and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, and towards the north side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Isaac Dawood.

Lot 3.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Meadow Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Cowasjee Ruttonjee Banaji, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Banaji, on the south side by the property of Cowasjee Ruttonjee and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. Harrington late Municipal tookeeper, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khurshedjee Merwjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,

Vendor's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Purce ainware, &c., at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their residence, at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, and effects of Dr. W. Gray and Dr. J. R. Lyon, the same comprises, rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater Sterry dishes, cruets, pickle and egg stands, tea tray, waiter, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, or 12 persons, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, square breakfast ditto, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, whatnots, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, handsome Brussels carpet, teapoys, bronze and plated single and double light hanging air and lamps, writing table, compactous ochimney glass, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, almirah, chest of drawers, an American telescope, dining table, for 10 persons, a handsome solid mahogany sideboard with marble top and plate, glass mirror backs, Chubb's patent largesafe, China camphorwood chest of drawers, whatnots, bronze and gilt double branch d wall-shades, plated and bronze single and double hanging suspend lamps, pictures, table ornaments, rolls of Brass le carpet, English sofa rugs, plated glass and porcelainware, a set of silver spoons and forks, for 18 persons, best plated 4, 6 and 10 light candelabras, by Elkington, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Startin.
1 Do. Do. self-driving Phaeton by Palliser.
1 Do. Do. Dog-cart.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

15 Bales Grey Sheetings, 31 lb.
2 " Grey Madap Rems.
6 Cases Prints of various patterns.
4 " Alpaca, Merino and Pacha Cloth.
10 Bales White Twist, No. 40.
20 Boxes Sherry.
20 " Quarts Sparkling Moselle.
10 " Pint " "
5 Cases T. Red Cambric.
2 " Flyers Ditto.
3 " White Tanjib.
1 " Ladies' Cloth.

A quantity of Furniture, comprising round table, chairs, conversati n and sofa couches, camp cot, sideboard, &c.

2 Cases best Electro-plate ware.

Consistine of spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, cruet stands, salvers, &c.

An Invoice of strong made oak pattern iron safes of various sizes with Chubb's locks.

At the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned, ex Steamer Red Gauntlet :—

A very substantial Horse Box for four Horses.

The purchaser to pay landing and wharfage charges.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1873.

TO SPORTSMEN.

J. and W. TOLLEY,

GUN MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Sportsmen that they have now in stock the following Weapons, which they are instructed to sell at a reduced rate in order to close the Consignment :—

Single Sporting under Rifle, 577 bore, to take Service Cartridges (complete), with fittings and other apparatus, No. 1,770	Rs. 122
Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle, 303 yards, No. 95, with Gun case and apparatus complete	200
Best quality Central Fire Rifle, 12 gauge, sighted 50, 100, 150, 200 yards (complete), with Gun case, fittings, and other apparatus, No. 1,726	417

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents

JUST ARRIVED.

A SELECT Consignment of the following choice Italian Wines, of a delicious fruity flavour, and far superior to those of Bordeaux :—

BARBERA	at Rs. 15 per dozen.
BAROLO	" 15 do.
GRIGNOLINO	" 12 do.

Sample Bottle, price Rs. 1-4 Cash, can be had at our Godowns.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Commissioner of Police hereby WARNS the PUBLIC that the Police have ORDERS to DESTROY all DOGS found straying about; he would therefore recommend Owners to have their Dogs fastened up.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS issued on and after 13th instant, from all Stations to Bombay, will be AVAILABLE for FOURTEEN DAYS, including Days of Issue and Return.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 6th February 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th February 1873.

A COMPLETE SERIES of TABLES of MEASUREMENT of PATENT BALES, by DARASHAW SORABJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co. Price Rs. 5; by Post Rs. 5-6.

COOPER & Co.

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ROYAL BANK of INDIA, convened for THIS DAY, has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

3, Dean Lane, 6th February 1873.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—With reference to the Resolutions passed in the Extraordinary General Meetings held on 11th September last, the Shareholders in the United Press Company (Limited), Oomrawattee Press Company (Limited), and Bhowanipur Press Company (Limited), are informed that the CERTIFICATES in the VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited) are NOW READY, and that they will be exchanged against the old Share Certificates on signature of the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD, Limited. (In Liquidation).—The SHAREHOLDERS of the AHMEDABAD BANK (Limited) are hereby informed to receive from the Undersigned the LAST and FINAL DIVIDEND of their respective Shares, on the 22nd February, instant, and if they fail to receive it within that time, the Bank will be finally WOUND UP and the MONEY due to them on account of the said Dividend will be DEPOSITED to their risk in some Bank or Firm, which may be deemed most by the General Meeting of the Shareholders, that will be convened for finally winding up the concern.

CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE,
Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 5th February 1873.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28TH INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of GINGER, STEPHENS & SONS, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED in future by Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon.

A. GINGER.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of JAMES THOMAS MOLESWORTH, late of Upper Park Street, Clifton, in the City of Bristol, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of July 1872, and Letters of Administration of the personal Estate and Effects (with the Will annexed) of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Grant of Administration of the Probate of the last Will and Testament, with a Codicil thereto annexed, were on the 24th day of January 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. of Bombay, are required on or before MONDAY, the 3rd day of March 1873, to send to the said Administrators, at their Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM VAPE and WILLIAM SEWARD, Esquires, the Executors named in the said Will having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate are by having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators. Dated this 27th day of January 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1873.

MR. & MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY SUPPORTED BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Production for the 1st time in India of the Great Sensation Play

THE BELLS,

OR THE

POLISH JEW,

As played at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, for 151 Consecutive Nights.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,

AND

THRILLING SENSATION SCENES.

The Performance to conclude with the Screaming Farce, GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

FIRMS or Individuals wishing to ADVERTISE in the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the BOMBAY EXHIBITION are requested to communicate at once with the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Education Society's Press.

C. BANKS,
Superintendent, B. E. S. Press.

6th February 1873.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIMIT of DEPOSITS in the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK has been EXTENDED from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000, and that the same has been authorized to have effect from the 1st December 1872.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Savings Bank.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, both of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 2-0, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DeCRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS to BOMBAY issued at any Station on the Railway from the 13th to the 27th instant, inclusive, will be AVAILABLE for a FORTNIGHT, including the DAYS of ISSUE and RETURN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

RAIPUR TREASURY, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to Noon of TUESDAY, the 11th instant, for the purchase of Government Supply Bills, payable on demand, on the above Treasury, to the extent of 3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Coms inquiry for Port Canning shares at Rs. 450. Other shares and Government Paper dull.

CALCUTTA.—5TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-0 to 102-2.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 104-0.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,985, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 110 for cash, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 113, for delivery in one month.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed dull, with prices weaker. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

2,500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5	10 0
1,600	„ „ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„	4	12 0
800	„ „ „	40 „	39 „	6 „	„	4	4 0
800	„ „ „	40 „	39 „	6 „	„	4	3 6
1,500	„ „Mas'polams	32 „	24 „	3 „	„	2	3 0
500	„ Turkey Red P. Mulls	40 „	20 „		„	4	7 0
200	„ White Ground Prints	24 „	28 „		„	4	10 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with a good demand at reduced rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee (Ready)		at Rs.	236 to Rs.	237
„ Akote	„	at „	241 to „	242
„ Broach M. G.	„	at „	269 to „	270
„ Hingunghaut	„	at „	280 to „	282
„ Dholleras (May delivery)		at „	230 to „	231

The following purchases are reported on Saturday :—

50 candies New Broach M. G. (31st March)		at Rs.	292½	
80 „ „ „ „	(15th „)	at „	298	F.P.B.
25 „ „ „ „	(30th „)	at „	262	
300 „ „ „ „	(15th „)	at „	264	
50 „ „ „ „	(31st „)	at „	265	
150 „ „ Dholleras	(1st May)	at „	230	
100 „ „ Veravul	(8th April)	at „	214	
50 „ „ Comrawuttee (E. ady)		at „	244	F.P.B.
100 „ „ „		at „	244	„
85 „ „ Nugger		at „	235	
25 „ „ „		at „	235	
25 „ „ „		at „	234 to	235
100 „ „ Khandeish		at „	221 to	225
25 „ „ Jaulgaum		at „	232	
102 „ „ Old Dholleruh W. scl.		at „	190	
100 „ „ Comptu		at „	205	

METALS.

250 cwt. Iron Hoop ..... at Rs. 9-6 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t.	nominal.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t.	nominal.
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£2 5s.	nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s.	nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£3 5s.	
Trieste		£3 5s.	
Liverpool		£3 10s.	
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
sundries		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Otter Misho	Callichie	Cardiff, Sept 16.
9	Whitburn (s)	Sharp, Jan. 10.	
	Astracana	Peters	Liverpool, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Nyera (s)	Coburn	Aden and Jeddah.
	Bengalee (s)	Burne	Australia, &c.
	City of Brussels	Fleet	Akyab.
	Celia (s)	Jaffrey	Liverpool.
	Oman (s)	Secoed	Cutch.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeil	Coast and Goa.
	Elizabeth	Narbitt	Gopalpore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Seaforth, Woodward, to Akyab.

Ship Cochin, Milligan, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.

4 Lansdowne ..... London.

5 Berths (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana, 4 casks stationery, Vullijee Kessjee.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando s, 2 cases dye, Hugh D. Fisher & Co.

Stirling s, 1 case needle, and 54 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 125 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Mofussilite, 31 cases claret, 2 cases brandy and 4 cases sherry, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis s, 75 cases wine, J. Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 232½ cwts galls, Trithdass Dasemull; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Timor s, 103 bales cotton, Gordhumdass Persotumdass; 200 bales cotton, Khosall Hurreedass & Co; 35 bales wool, Hassumbhoy Goolambhoy Goolam Hoosen and Co.; 50 bales wool, Horjeevan Vussanjee; 57 bales cotton, Heerachund Gokuldund.

Orlando s, 29 bales cotton, Vulubhoy Gopaldass.

Celia s, 56 bales hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 27 bales wool, Motilall Easerlall; 102 bales wool, Bhowan Jeraz; 75 bales hemp, Goculdass Somjee.

Hutton s, 230 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.

South Tyne s, 111 bales cotton, Cooverjee Cowasjee; 100 bales cotton, Moncre Horruckchund; 109 bales cotton, Lalljee Gilla; 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 55 cwts coir yarn, Nussurwanjee Jehangeer.

Timavo s, 24 bales wool, Cursondass Nensy.

Cathay s, 175 bales wool, Nursee Khutsow; 1 bale cotton, Young & Co.

Bel Kaap s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassalis & Co.; 65 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co.

Lady Allan, 56 bales wool Ruttonsey Heerjee; 53 bales cotton, Dawoomal Suchanund.

Clifford s, 13 cases peacock feathers, Delcharam Deschund; 3 bales woollen carpets, R. L. Southern & Co; 110 bales hemp, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 bales hides, Sorabjee Wooseman; 162 cwts E. teeth, Ruchee Girdhanlall; 17 bales hides, Kalimbhoy Allidinthoy; 23 cases rum, Khullan Rut oncy.

Cathay s, 45 cases chhanum, Gurejee Culchurs.

Tanjore s, 19 cwts E. teeth, Allybhoy Mamedjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 500 cwts. galls and 10 tons coir yarn, Trithdas, Dossumal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Young & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis s, 24 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s, 24 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowarjee Tata; 18 cwts. Khemsies, Eram Noordin & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Khelidas Goculdass; 10 cases fishmaws, Gawalbhoy Sonjee; 11 chests opium, Sareram Dowlatram; 5 chests opium, Hajeemal Goolmookroy; 3 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra & Co.; 28 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5½ cwts E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 19 cases shellac, Fazulla Khaky; 15 chests opium, S. N. Tuljetee; 11 chests opium, Tar chund Gunshamdass; 10 chests opium, Vamchund Jeeta.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s, 50 chests opium, Javeremal Dulsookroy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Hepburn, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Southampton.

FEBRUARY 7.

Capel, Capt in, Bengal Stud Department, on duty, from Neemuch.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th February 1873.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

23rd Regt. N. I. L.—Capt. F. T. Ebden, to retain the Qr. Mr.-ship on promotion.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Capt. K. A. Jopb, Royal Engrs. 24th Jan. 1873.

Lt.-Col. H. H. James, S. C., 2nd in command 10th N. I. L., 31st Jan. 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard test :—

Bombardier C. Roberts. Gunner T. Finch, 4th Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following appointment at the Central Gymnasium, Poona is authorized :—

Lance Corporal E. Lowings, 1st Batn. 2nd Foot, to be Asst Instructor.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as Instructors in Gymnastics and Fencing.

First Class.

Lance Corporal E. Lowings, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Lance Corporal R. Fitzpatrick 56th Foot.

Corporal C. Milestones, 6th Foot.

Second Class.

Sergeant H. Grimsey, 56th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

2nd Lieutenant Bromwich Chaloner dated 24th Jan. 1873, appointing Capt. C. E. Nettles Musk try Instructor to the Regt., vice Barrett and Lieut. H. T. Barkeley, to officiate as Adjt. (in addition to his duties as Interpreter,) with effect from 24th Jan., vice Nettles promoted.

Tamas Station Order, dated 6th Feb. 1873, appointing Lt. Lucas, 7th N. I., Station Staff officer vice Lt. Coles.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

56th Foot—Lieut. Col. R. C. Whitehead from 1st to 16th Feb, 1873, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

103rd Foot.—Captain H. F. Wilson, to England via Egypt from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot.—Lt. A. C. Spencer, from 15th Feb. to 15th April 1873, in extension on private affairs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WITH SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	„	0	4

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

GUESTS invited by the Members of the YACHT CLUB to the OPENING CRUISE on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, are requested to be at the Apollo Pier not later than 4-45 P.M., where the Stewards of the Club and Boats will be in waiting to receive and to convey them to the several Yachts, which will start punctually at 5 o'clock on the sign 1 gun being fired from the Commodore's Ship.

A Steam Yacht of the Club will be in waiting to convey those Guests who prefer it.

All parties are requested to assemble on board the HINDOSTAN at Mazagon by 6-30, and Members are requested to have their Yachts up to time, such ringed so to be ship, whose boats will be in attendance to transfer the parties.

Steamers will be provided to land parties at any time at the Mazagon Pier up to 11 o'clock.

Servants will not be allowed on board the Hindostan.

MORNING COSTUME.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

At the Offices of the three Daily Papers.

„ Byculla Press.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.

Messrs. Keap & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.

Messrs. G. Thomson & Co., Fort and Mazagon.

Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.

Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.

Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman, Girgaum and Fort.

Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim, Bellasis Road.

The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.

The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS can be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRYER—February 1st, at No. 38 Meadow Street, Bombay, the wife of Charles Pryer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—February 4th, at Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, of a son.

DOWNES—February 3rd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain L. Downes, R. A., of a son.

GABELL—January 30th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. A. Gabell, Foreman, Public Department, Government Gazette Press, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACINNES—LAMONT—February 5th, at the Free Church, Madras, by the Rev. Alex. Walker, Senior Chaplain of the Established Church of Scotland, assisted by the Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Angus Macinnes, Esq., Coorg, to Mary Helen third daughter of the late Rev. John Lamont, Waternish, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

PURVES—DOVE—February 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Henry B. Purves, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Dove, Esq., Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh.

SHAW—PATERSON—February 3rd, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Mr. Robert William Shaw, to Julia Gertrude Rose Paterson.

STAPLETON—READ—February 1st, at St. James' Church, Colombo, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Mr. John Stapleton to Margaret Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. G. Read.

DEATHS.

INGLIS—February 4th, at Allahabad, George Kinnard, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Inglis, Muttra.

STOKOE—January 31st, at Futtehgurh, after a few days' suffering, from convulsions, Margaret Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. H. W. Stokoe, junior, aged 31 years 10 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

BUT one opinion, so far as we can learn, has been expressed in Bombay in regard to what we have only too justifiably characterised as the insane Resolution of the Government of Bombay upon the Report of the Carwar Railway Committee. Even those who were rather in favour of the projected railway have been staggered by the Committee's Report and have only condemnation for the Government's Resolution. We trust that Resolution may serve to open the eyes of the Supreme Government, of the Home Government and of the general public to the present state of affairs in this Presidency. When we remarked that if the Supreme Government submitted the question to a judge of the Calcutta High Court he could not but find the Resolution to be grossly untrue in almost every paragraph, we referred to a peculiar feature of the Resolution which must strike everyone who compares it with the Report itself. That feature is the absence not only of any warrant for the principal statements of the Resolution in the Report on which it is founded, but the absence of any shadow of warrant for these statements. A certain allowance must always be made for human aberration and prejudice even in matters which are tolerably clear to ordinary intelligence, but we say that this is a case which transgresses the most liberal allowance which can be made on such grounds, and therefore is one in which it behoves superior authority to come in and take the opinion of an unbiassed Judge as to how far it is a case in which the laws of reason and good sense have been palpably set at naught. The only explanation of the appearance of such Resolutions is the bad practice which appears to have crept into this Presidency, of allowing one man, who is not responsible for them, to draw them up and send them out to the world, while another man, or a body of men, who append their names to the Resolutions and give them authority, do not take the trouble to consider what they contain. A previous gross instance of this practice, was a Resolution of the Bombay Governor in Council stigmatising certain Commissariat officers as having been guilty of conduct which, if they had been guilty of it, ought to have lost them their commissions, which Resolution Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had to explain that he never saw until it appeared in the Official *Gazette*.

We are in fact rendering a service to Sir Philip Wodehouse in urgently calling his attention to the glaring faults of Resolutions such as this on the Carwar Railway, and in reminding him that he will be held responsible for these and all other acts of his Government. A London contemporary, referring to the "unanimous outburst of public "indignation" which another of his acts—the appointment of Dr. Hewlett to the Sheriffship—has called forth, has said that it considers "the *Bombay Gazette* altogether premature in "giving up the good opinions it had formed of "Sir Philip Wodehouse." But we beg leave to state that our opinions are neither so carelessly formed nor so lightly given up. We have expressed no opinion, favourable or otherwise, of Sir Philip Wodehouse, or said anything in his praise except as a graceful speaker on social occasions. We may admire the deportment of Mr. Turveytop and believe that the Marquis of Granby adorns a signboard; but that does not imply that we consider either gentleman to be admirably fitted for the Governorship of Bombay. Sir Philip Wodehouse has yet to make his mark in India as an able Governor, whatever he may have been elsewhere, years ago. In the Municipal Bill, the Sheriffship, the Port Trust and now in the Carwar Railway Resolution he has scored pretty heavily against himself, and we shall be sincerely glad to see him making a commencement on the other side of the board, which he ought soon to be able to do,

"For vice and virtue take their turn
In the same breast to beat and burn."

We understand that the more the Carwar Railway Resolution has been considered the more astonishment it has called forth. Even the *Times of India* has given some expression to the almost unanimous feeling which the bad taste of that Resolution has excited. The Resolution praises the Report, but no competent unbiassed judge could read even the report without coming to the conclusion that it is a most unsatisfactory document. We have already referred to the insufficiency of the evidence on which it is founded, and would now draw more particular attention to the contradictory, and, even on the evidence, the unwarranted character of its conclusions. A good deal would have been clear if the Committee had said "On financial and commercial "grounds we would recommend a line from "Dharwar to the Poona-Sholapore Railway; "but, taking military and political advan-"tages into consideration, we give the "preference to the Carwar line." But when in the sentence preceding the summary of their report they say, "We have abstained from any "allusion to the manifest political and military "advantages ..... and have treated the ques-"tion on financial and commercial grounds "only," we are puzzled indeed to reconcile the 6th and 7th clauses of their summary. The first of these clauses says that if the choice rested between the Carwar and the Deccan lines the Committee would prefer the latter. Clause 8 recommends leaving the extensions both North and South for later consideration, thus reducing the choice to the Carwar and Deccan lines; and yet, for no reason given, clause 7 says, "We should give prece-"dence to the Carwar Railway." All this may be clear to Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy and to the Governor in Council, but ordinary minds must fail to see it. Had the Committee not professedly "abstained from any allusion "to the manifest political and military ad-"vantages" there might have been some excuse for them, but when they had only the financial and commercial reasons before them, the contradiction between clauses 6 and 7 is incomprehensible and the somersault performed by the Committee is astonishing.

Another point worthy of consideration is the recommendation by the Committee of the line from Carwar to Bellary, instead of only to Gudduck, which according to their estimate, would cost Rs. 16 000 000 instead of Rs. 11,000,000 (to Gudduck) without one word being said as to the income which may be expected on the larger expenditure. The Committee's statement amounts to this:—"The Railway from Carwar "to Gudduck will cost Rs. 11,000,000, and will "pay, we think, after three years from "3½ to 4 per cent.—1 to 1½ per cent. be-"low the amount required by the Secretary of "State. Therefore, we recommend the con-"struction of a longer line costing Rs 16 000,000" Why is no estimate given of the probable income of this longer line? Were the Committee afraid to state how much traffic the line from Gudduck to Bellary would run away with from the line from Gudduck to Carwar? If this be not the reason, why is it that the probable cost and income of the line from Carwar to Gudduck are painfully (if not carefully) given, and the whole line from Carwar to Bellary is strongly recommended while not a word is said either as to what that whole line will pay, or even what the Carwar to Gudduk line will pay when an extension of it to Bellary will draw away so much of its estimated traffic in the direction of Madras and Bombay? Were there no means of obtaining information as to the traffic between Gudduck and Bellary? Surely Mr. Strange, who has minuted at such length to the Madras Chamber of Commerce would have gladly come to Bombay to give information to the Committee, or did the Committee lose themselves in the Carwar jungles looking for timber and salt? It may have been prudent to examine only one independent gentleman (Mr. LeMesurier) on the figures and statements of the Engineers of the projected railway from Carwar to Gudduck, but the inquiry into the traffic between Gudduch and Bellary would have left untouched Mr. Shaw's figures,—which the rise of 30 to 40 per cent. in the cost of iron could not shake, in his own opinion; then why the objection to obtain and publish some information on the probable traffic of the whole line from Carwar to Bellary? The truth is that a line from Gudduck to Bellary would ruin the receipts of a line from Carwar to Gudduck. We can now see what the Committee has done and what the Governor in Council has complimented it for doing. It was appointed to inquire into the cost and probable returns of the Carwar to Gudduck line, and it has recommended an extension of that line to Bellary without making any inquiry as to the probable returns on such a line and also ignoring the fact that such an extension would greatly decrease the returns of the Carwar to Gudduck line and so would destroy the value of its own estimate as to the returns to accrue from that latter line!

Yet it is a Committee which has behaved in this way—which has advanced such contradictory conclusions, which has recommended a vast and indefinite scheme into which it has made no inquiry, and which by its practical conclusion has destroyed the value of its own estimates,—it is this Committee which the Government of Bombay says "have conducted "the inquiry with great care and have submit-"ted the conclusions at which they have arrived "in a very clear and satisfactory form." As if that were not enough, the Government returns to this monstrous theme and says, in the sixth paragraph of its Resolution, "The thanks of "Government should be given to the Committee "for the pains bestowed on the inquiry; "and for the comprehensive and satisfac-"tory report submitted." Comprehensive and satisfactory! Here again are words the use of which should be dealt with not so much by public writers as by Irish schoolmasters who have had some experince in the art of teaching the urchins of Connemara how to translate their native hyperbolic Erse into the more sober and truthful English language.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FOR a considerable time past it has been our duty to record cases of death from hydrophobia, and we have often wondered why the police did not resolve to destroy the curs and pariahs which were allowed to roam about our thoroughfares without let or hindrance. Of course there would have been some native prejudices to overcome; the feelings of dog, cat, rat, and louse-loving Bunnias would have had to be put aside; and, as dogs have been, from time unrecorded, allowed to slink in and out among the villages, and to stretch their carcases in the sun across the highways of the towns, the prejudices of that large body of the native community who are frantically attached to "custom," would have had to be run counter to: nevertheless, we considered the stray dog nuisance such a great and serious one, that on public grounds we thought that our public protectors ought to endeavour to abate it. The number of deaths from hydrophobia last week has apparently aroused the executive, and we are glad to notice that Mr. Souter has issued a notice which, if acted upon, will soon rid our roads of a pest secondary to the beggar nuisance. The police have now got orders to kill all dogs found straying, and dog-owners are requested, if they have any love for their pets, to fasten them up. Mr. Souter has not stepped in a moment too soon. Last week, two men died in the Jamsetjee Hospital from hydrophobia, and no longer ago than Friday, a boy was bitten by a mad dog, and we expect to hear of his death in a few days. The native mind is not generally impressed with anything beyond immediate actual sensations; and if a number of natives were allowed to witness the death, in hideous convulsions, of a man who has been bitten by a rabid dog or of a man who has been attacked by another human victim of hydrophobia, they would, we feel sure, join the Commissioner of Police in pouncing upon stray dogs and killing them, or at all events keeping them tied up instead of allowing them to roam about the highways in tempting proximity to naked calves and ankles.

THE great imitative power of the natives of China and Japan is a source of wonder to Europeans who have had occasion to come across it, and the peculiar faculty has been so fully recognised by those who are in the habit of trading in these regions, that they have made it the subject of many amusing anecdotes. Passengers by any of the P. and O. steamers from China are aware of this, as doubtless they have been told by some humorous officer about that matter-of-fact Chinese tailor, who made European dresses very well if he got a pattern to guide him; and who, when he was handed a pair of trousers (which, besides being much the worse of wear, had several grease spots) and told to make a new pair of trousers "exactly like the pattern," followed his instructions so faithfully that he reproduced in the new trousers the exact number of holes, buttons, and grease spots which distinguished the old ones! But we heard a story the other day which sets forth "John's" ingenuity in a particularly amusing light. While a steamer—it might have been one of the P. and O. Co.'s fleet, and it might not—was lying off one of the Chinese ports, a Chinaman was shown over the engine-room by a friend whom he had in the machinery department. John appeared to take only a general glance at things; but on the engineer who had shown him the engines calling at his house a short time afterwards, he was astonished to find John, with a rueful expression on his face, sitting staring at a model of the steamer's engines that lay before him. The engineer looked at the model, and found cylinders, pistons, wheels, screws, and everything in their proper place, and he asked John why he was looking so glum. "Because not can makee injuns go," said John. His friend said he would examine the model and make it go; but he was not astonished that it would not work when he found that John had only copied the outside of the ship's engines and made his model one *solid block of metal!*

We have often remarked the tendency which shallow-ish people who possess a considerable readiness with their pen have to attempt to write epigrammatic sentences under the belief that they are writing smart or "good" things. These sentences have often the *sound* of smartness, but when they are looked into closely they are found to be extremely nonsensical. This fact has been on several occasions illustrated in the "Whims of the Week" which "Rommany Rye" is allowed to present twice over to the Bombay public—once in the *Times of India's* useless Saturday afternoon edition, and again in the *Times of India* which is published on Mondays, as if one reading of them in the same paper would not be fair to their excellence; but we do not remember Mr. Rommany furnishing a better case in point than one which occurs in his last published "Whims." He asks, "What are the real uses of the new Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital? Imprimis, to perpetuate the name of Gokuldas Tejpal when his memory is forgotten; secondly, to afford Colonel Fuller, R.E., an opportunity of raising a building that looks like two or three churches ironed out, and patted down smooth": and so on. "A building that looks like two or three churches ironed out and patted down smooth" sounds clever, and no doubt the writer himself thought this comparison clever; but let it be looked into, and how idiotic it turns out to be! Can anybody possibly imagine what kind of a building one would be that had been composed of churches ironed out—and, as the writer takes care to explain, not only "ironed out," but "patted down smooth"? If churches were ironed out and patted down smooth and then made into a building by Colonel Fuller, how could they have the appearance of a building even three feet above the ground, supposing the ironing to have been done properly? It is curious how such blundering could have got into print, seeing that there is no evidence of a printer's error in the matter; but it is explained, as we have said, by that habit which thoughtless but ready writers often fall into of being led to make serious blunders in sense by words which end a sentence with smoothness or have an echo of epigrammatic smartness. Youngsters when making essays in English composition frequently fall a victim to the Circean sounds of a few really stupid words, and it is one of the main efforts of a teacher to go beneath the surface of words and point out to the student where he has fallen into bathos or silly flippancy. Were we not aware how particular the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* is in the use of language, we might suppose him to be one and the same person with "Rommany Rye;" and indeed there are not wanting ill-natured persons who affirm that he is, although doubtless they are moved by envy of the brilliance of style and depth of thought which are displayed by the accomplished correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary. It is impossible to believe also that so "thoughtful" a writer as the *Pioneer's* correspondent should have fallen into the evil habit (which Rommany Rye both describes and illustrates) of the "domestic dogs" of Bombay who have "an ugly trick of suddenly beginning to run round, with their tongues hanging out, and of snapping at every one who comes in their way."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, 7TH FEBRUARY.

Colonel C. Stewart has been gazetted Colonel of the 11th Hussars, vice Colonel Hagart, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 7th Hussars.

Mr. Tory, a Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament for Liverpool by a majority of 1,912 votes.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Edinburgh and London Express Train collided near Durham, and nine persons were killed.

There are prospects of a settlement of the strike in Wales. The Durham coal-owners have consented to an advance of 15 per cent. in their collier's wages.

The yield of the Yorkshire collieries in January shows a decrease of 12½ per cent. This is partly attributed to the Mines Regulation Act, which prohibits the employment of boys.

The British exports for January amount to £20,298,547, an increase owing to the increased value of coal and iron. The quantities exported show a decrease.

PARIS, 7TH FEBRUARY.

The Committee of Thirty have rejected the request of M. Thiers not to close the sitting of the National Assembly immediately he has spoken, but have agreed to the amendment of M. Thiers, giving him a suspensive veto for two months.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH FEB., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	15,000	„
Actual Stock of Cotton	445,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	229,000	„
Total Week's Imports of Cotton	49,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	7,000	„

LONDON, 7TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet but unchanged, and the London Cotton Market is quiet.

Fair Dhollera 6 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 8s.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 9s. 7½d.

40s. Mule Twist ..... 1s. 2½d.

The s.s. Malaga has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound, from Bombay.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened and closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The s.s. Peshawur left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day.

THE Foreign Office communicates the following telegram, which has been received from the Secretary of State for India:—"Communication with Russia on Central Asian question entirely friendly and satisfactory."

THE collection of men and arms is still continued in Swat.

THE Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, left Calcutta for Rangoon on Wednesday.

WE have reason to believe that the 12th or 13th instant will see the Camp of Exercise operations all over.

DR. AITCHISON, lately British Commissioner at Leh, has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Murree for the ensuing two years.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after spending ten days at the Camp of Exercise, will proceed to Peshawur.

MR. D. C. MACNABB, Commissioner of Peshawur, will shortly proceed to England on three months' privilege leave.

THE Hon. Mr. Eden, who for a considerable time past has been the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, has returned to Burmah.

IN Kattywar just now the thermometer at noon rises to 75°, and the strong breeze which blows continuously keeps the place quite cool.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

IT is, we believe, intended to organize a police force for duty throughout Kattywar, but before any plans are arranged, the representatives of Chiefs will be consulted.

THE Collector of South Canara has brought to the notice of Government that the young shoots of the bamboo contain a bitter principle which might be valuable as a febrifuge.

THE office of the Secretariat of the Public Works Department of the Government of India has been removed to their new quarters in Loudon Buildings, late Spence's Hotel.

THE Supreme Government have sanctioned the employment of four Deputy Collectors for statistical purposes in certain districts in Bengal as recommended by the local Government.

CAPTAIN BERKELEY from the Central India Agency is, we understand, appointed to take Captain Muir's place as Political Assistant at Harauti, in Rajpootana. Captain Muir goes home on sick leave.

IT is probable that the many members of the four Scotch Universities, who are in and around Calcutta, will meet at a University dinner on Monday, the 24th instant. Mr. J. U. Aitchison, M.A., will preside.

THE Yark

Colonel A. Johnson's Horse Artillery Battery D A., and Major Rawkin's Field Battery D 16, the former armed with 9-pounder breech-loading armstrong guns, and the latter with the latest thing in wrought iron and steel tubing muzzle-loading rifle guns—9 pounders.

The Field Battery opened the ball, the practice being from the right bank of the Indus against floating targets, the plan being that the latter, which consisted of quadrilaterals of matting, each side being eighteen feet wide by six feet high, and floating on empty barrels, should be started off just above the head of the Indus some quarter of a mile from the position the batteries took up, and be floated down till within range. The arrangements for starting off these floating batteries were very perfect. An insulated wire was laid from the commanding position occupied by Lord Napier, and orders transmitted by the field telegraph instantaneously to the starting point; by this arrangement there was always a target within range from the commencement of the practice.

D-16, the muzzleloaders, commenced at 3,000 yards, and fired twenty-one rounds per gun, or 126 rounds, the nearest range being 800 yards. Shrapnell and time fusees were used altogether by this battery, and considering that it is only the second time that the men have practiced with live shell, the result may be considered as creditable. They commenced by firing salvos after the guns had been carefully laid, and concluded by independent firing, and seemed to do best when left altogether to themselves, which was not always the case. The stream was running in the centre of the Indus, at about four miles an hour, but the average pace of the floating targets was not more than three miles an hour, or, according to calculations, 88 yards per minute. While the Field Battery was firing salvos, there was an interval of three minutes between each round, which allowed of an advance in the target of 264 yards down stream; the guns were laid accordingly, but in order that the battery might be tested properly, Colonel Biddulph, Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery, directed fire to be opened first on one floating battery and then on another when a second hove in sight, the variation of range being some 1,600 yards.

At a little after 3 P M. the Horse Artillery battery took up the firing, using the common segment shell percussion fuse. It was considered doubtful whether the concussion against the water would be sufficient to cause explosion, but only one or two failed to burst. The ranges were only a trifle less than that which the muzzle-loader went in for, and the practice was of course of a totally different nature. The action of the time fuse shrapnel being most deadly when it bursts slightly in front of its object, as the nasty little bits of iron continue the motion, but unless the percussion fuse segment shell actually hits the body of troops or point of aim, very little damage is inflicted, as its bursting power is in a lateral direction, therefore, if it drops short and explodes, little or no harm may be done to any body in front of it. On the other hand, no calculations being necessary regarding timing, taking aim is a much simpler matter than with time fuse shrapnel.

The muzzle-loader fires against four targets while there was only time for the breech-loading armstrongs to fire about six rounds per gun against one target, so no fair comparison between the two pieces could be drawn; but so far as it went, the destruction done to the targets by the muzzle-loaders seemed to prove them the more effective piece. Out of four targets fired at by the latter, two had one of the sides torn away, and the other two many holes pierced through. The armstrongs (percussion) to have been effective should have hit the target clean and then burst, but the shots go very close, all either hit the water or the bank beyond.

Some shots burst at the muzzle, which would have been handy if they were firing over infantry; the fact is, we must have an Indian fuse professor. In the same way that doctors with an Indian experience are the only ones who can treat Asiatics with enlarged livers, so somebody, yet unknown, who makes the study of the effect of the Indian climate on chemicals his object in life, must come to the front before fuses that have been in store over six months can be relied on. There are certain ingredients in the composition of these fuses that deteriorate in this country more rapidly than others, so when a live shell is started on its course, it is *almost* even betting that it will not obey the laws of the chemicals; alterations can be made at guess work, but if overdone and the fuse made too sensitive, the result will probably be a burst at the muzzle with its attendant risks.

The Commander-in-Chief rode back to Gondal at the conclusion of the practice and returns to Lawrencepore to the standing head quarters camp to-morrow morning, when the lon, waited-for decision regarding Generals Tovey and Macdonnell's engagements will be published, and also orders for the new set of manœuvres. General Macdonnell is to be pitted against General McMurdo this time, and General Tombs allowed to be a spectator.

During the late manœuvres the complaint of want of information from our Cavalry "is loud and deep."

The attacking General's forces might have been saved a good deal of useless trouble in its advance if informed by the Cavalry, that had been over the ground, that the enemy were 'far, far away,' but the falling through of the Cavalry of the defence, as an Intelligence Department, was a great weakness. It only required a little dash to find out that there was no Infantry or heavy attack on the right of General Macdonnell's position at Mundoria, when he would naturally have at once turned his attention to strengthening his left flank. The scouting was very fairly done in its way by both sides, but it was not quite bold enough; and above all, the intelligence obtained was not transmitted for the information of the chief Commander, it probably being taken for granted that the General *must* know all about it. "Put yourself in his place," should be the motto of every Cavalry commander of either side.

A little too late, on Thursday, after which there were no hostilities, a light weight in the Quarter-master General's Department certainly found out how the land lay. Being well mounted, he trusted to pace to pull him through his difficulties, and rode right into General Tombs' Cavalry Brigade Camp. Having gone well outside all scouts and skirmishers, he made for the tent of the Commandant of the first Punjab Cavalry, ordered the faithful bearer to bring him a "peg," which he left a note to say, he had much enjoyed and only regretted that he could not stay and dine!

Should General Macdonnel objects to is not being allowed another day to take advantage of the information he then received, but he should have insisted on his Cavalry finding it all out for him the day before, and hearing there was nothing meant on his right, have poured every available man into the hills to hold Attack.

The same fault is observable here as at Delhi regarding cavalry. This branch of the Service is altogether made over to the senior Officer of the arm by the General of Division; and the result is that the former devotes himself to engaging or repelling the Cavalry of the opposing force. Would this occur in war, which we are supposed to be playing at? Or is Cavalry to be reserved for completing the rout of broken battalions, making dashes at batteries insufficiently supported, and following up the retreat of the vanquished foe? The present arrangement is most enjoyable for the rival Cavalry Brigadiers if they take an interest in the thing; but if peace manœuvres are to be a dress rehearsal of war, surely the same measures should be adopted by the Generals commanding opposing forces as would be necessary were it the real thing: which measures I conceive to be using Cavalry at the commencement of affairs merely as scouts, or as a very thin line of skirmishers, at over a hundred yards apart, and four hundred yards in front of Infantry skirmishers; not to make any stand but simply to spy out the nakedness of the land; and retaining the bulk of your horsemen massed well out of range either in the centre or at either flank to make use of as opportunity offers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure, in your issue of the 29th ult., the excellent suggestion put forward for reforming courts-martial. There is no doubt, that as at present constituted, these courts are clumsy contrivances for the administration of justice, and their methods of procedure absurd and vexatious in the last degree—*res non letigiosi*. What is needed is a judge and jury. Judge Advocates should be constituted Judges, Military. A general court-martial should be presided over by a judge of high standing, and the jury should consist of thirteen officers, the procedure conforming generally to that of ordinary courts of law. The jury, after hearing the evidence and being charged by the judge, would find a verdict; the judge would do the rest. A military advocate would conduct the prosecution, and the prisoner might defend himself or employ counsel, who would cross-examine, examine in chief and address the jury. With the sanction of the authorities a military officer might be employed as counsel. In either case regulations would be required to restrain the "licence of counsel;" for I need hardly say that, as a soldier, I do not advocate importing into military courts the unfettered freedom of the courts of civil life, any more than the procedure of the latter pure and simple. Such procedure should be taken merely as a model requiring some modification to adapt it to the purpose in view. Sentence should be pronounced in open court immediately after the declaration of a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner should be allowed a short term for appeal. The appeal to be forwarded by the judge with proceedings of the trial to the Commander-in-Chief, or other confirming authority. In the case of district courts-martial, an officer of the garrison would be appointed to officiate as judge in case no officer of the Military Law Department were present. No counsel for the prisoner would be needed in most cases coming under the cognizance of such courts The jury should consist of seven officers in regimental courts; a captain or a subaltern of sufficient standing would always be appointed judge, and would be assisted by a jury of either three or five officers. In all courts the jury would retire to consider their verdict, which would be decided by the majority of votes. The Military Law Department might consist of advocates and judges. A short term of regimental service and a special legal training would be required as qualifications. They should hold high military rank, but should be regarded as non-combatants and be kept entirely to the duties of their department. Such is a hasty sketch of a plan of reorganization which occurs to me. No doubt it is open to much criticism, but if it should lead to a wide discussion of the subject in your columns, I shall not regret having troubled you with my views. ADVANCE.

A WORD OF GOOD SENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every right-minded *pater familias* among natives must feel obliged to your this morning's candid editorial on University culture as it affects the prospects of a young man; your remarks apply not only to the Hindus, but to the Parsees as well. You are not alone in your opinion that it is indiscriminate education that has brought matters to this pass: such a state of things was talked of some years ago by far-seeing men. It is said that when the foundations of University education in India were being laid, one of the Parsee Shetts of the day, Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, gave it as his opinion that high class education should not be made as indiscriminate as Government wanted to make it, measures should be taken to restrict it to a narrow compass, or else a time would come when educated young men would be a drug in the market. How far this prediction has been verified, we, young men, who have taken a deal of pains with our University education, who have, many of us, ruined our sight and health in our ardour for study, know to our cost.

The way out of the difficulty, though, which you propose, is not the way which has suggested itself to persons who have been thinking steadily on the subject. For a long time popularity-hunting lecturers and self-constituted politicians have been dunning into our ears the doctrine that the British Government is bound to have no distinctions between natives and Englishmen, and that it is at last awakening to its duty, and is going to distribute henceforth its loaves and fishes quite impartially among natives and Europeans; it is a move in the right direction that persons in authority have, at the risk of displeasing us, commenced to tell us that the British Government, as long as it is conducted by sensible men, is going to do nothing of the kind; but when they are doing this, they must do something more. When we people are unable to understand that it is impossible for Government to satisfy the cravings of every collegian, Government should make us understand it by more stringent measures than it has been using. The remedy I would propose is that University education should be made dearer, the studies should be made harder, and the period of one's essential stay at college made longer, so that few may go in, and those who succeed, may do more credit to their Alma Mater than the host of B. As. and M. As. (with some exceptions certainly) that are coming out every year now-a-days. At present University education costs a man only Rs. 500 or thereabouts, and it is done within four years if he does not go in for a profession. Many a student under a mistaken impression, labours over his studies, simply because he thinks himself sure of a paying Government appointment in after-life. Acquaintance with one or two classical languages being a *sine qua non* to a successful college career, he leaves it imperfectly, crams a deal of mathematics, makes up the English books settled beforehand for his examination, and comes out a successful B. A. or M. A., to see himself not at all cared for by the Government from whom he had expected so much. As a proof of the way in which these gentlemen learn a classical language, I may say that very few of them ever read works in that language after leaving college; as to their other acquirements, I need say nothing. Under these circumstances, Government should make some arrangement so that those few only who have some stuff in them, may come out of college with flying feathers, and that those few might entertain hopes, most justifiably, of their being looked upon with favour in case of vacancies under Government. Hoping this subject will have at the hands of the English Press the same amount of discussion which the subject of English bazaar expenses has had recently, I remain, &c.

7th February. W.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY.

Among no grades of Englishmen has the death of the Emperor been more sincerely deplored than by that immense body of our countrymen who frequent the numerous clubs, many of whom devote their time, energy, and money, to the pursuit of sport generally and racing in particular. The personal interest felt by Englishmen, with small exception, in the late Emperor Napoleon III., his Empress, and his son, was of that deep-rooted kind this nation is ever wont to extend to enterprise, fearless adventure, and nobility under defeat. Prior to 1848, during his first exile, he had studied our national character deeply, and judged us, not only with discrimination, but with unquestionable accuracy. After twenty years of such prosperity and grandeur as few monarchs of any age have experienced, all that time, though sorely tried, our firm, unwavering friend, when his great misfortune and humiliation suddenly, in the zenith of his power, overtook him, he recalled the happy days spent in his former home, came back to us for succour and sympathy, and found, among us, a quiet home in a peaceful rural Hampshire village, where the "great Cæsar" and his family met with constant testimony of the regard and esteem in which they were held by the English people. The hearty reception accorded them in 1855 is more than equalled by the genuine sorrow of 1873. History will hand down a true record of his political life. The narrative of his rapid rise, his culmination, decline, and setting, will furnish matter for the wildest romance. I have only to pen a short record of His Majesty's connection with our national sports. A gentleman, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives us some sporting reminiscences of the Emperor when residing in this country. Early in the winter of 1847-48, the writer happened, when an undergraduate at Oxford, to be hunting with Baron Rothschild's staghounds in the Vale of Aylesbury. It was a dark and murky day, with leaden and low-lying clouds overhead, and with the rich and holding pastures of the Vale no less swampy and saturated than they last week seemed to Baron Rothschild's royal and distinguished guests who met to ride after the stag across meadows of which not a few were under water. More than once during the day in question I noticed a peculiar looking horseman, whose features seemed those of an Italian or Spaniard. He rode boldly and well, though rather inclined to follow than lead, a peculiarity which seemed to me not unnatural in a man mounted upon a young and by no means finished hunter. His seat, and what the riding masters call his "grip of the saddle," were firm and elegant; but his hands seemed clumsy and would have been described by that inimitable horseman, the famous Sam Chifney, in the words once applied by him to his fellow jockey, Tom Goodison, as "weighing half a ton of lead apiece." It was a bad day for a young horse, the scent being cold and the checks frequent. The hot and impetuous chesnut, best ridden by the future Emperor of the French, was tearing at his bit in a manner which suggested to on-lookers that a less desirable conveyance across country could hardly be conceived. Just as the early evening began to fall, the Emperor followed, or tried to follow, a well known first flight man, who was, I well remember, a special object of admiration and emulation to young Oxford boys—over a low rail, which had been a stile, and was sunk in a hollow cavity of ground. It was just the place for a steady old hunter, as the footboard of the stile had disappeared, and the stump upon which one end of the plank had rested, stood awkwardly in the way of a horse about to take his spring. The Emperor came too fast at his fence, although the fault was not his own. With eyes gazing starwards and nose thrust out, the young chesnut galloped over the stile—which probably he never saw—caught the top bar with his knees, and discharged his rider headlong into the next field. Who is he? said a hard riding farmer to an *employé* of the well known London horse-dealer, Mr. Tilbury, who was also steering a young horse across country, but with much better hands than those of the fallen horseman. "Prince Louis Napoleon," was the prompt reply, "and a rare good plucked 'un into the bargain. He had seven falls in one day from a horse upon which my master mounted him; and, if you find horse-flesh, trust him for finding nerve and spurs." Many a time after life has the Emperor laughed at the recollection of that in the Vale of Aylesbury, nor did he ever revert to his thick coming memories of hunting in England, and of the sports of our English country life, without marked gratification or without a profound sigh of regret. "There is nothing comparable to the position of an English nobleman or squire," he remarked some three three years ago; "all our French imitations of your fox hunting, and your shooting parties, are like salt that has lost its savour!" Within a few weeks of our first rencontre in the Vale of Aylesbury, I chanced to meet him and to make his acquaintance at the mess of the 2nd Life Guards. I told him that I had been a spectator of his rattling fall over the stile, and to the feeling of good fellowship towards myself which this accident established in his mind, I attribute much of the unvarying kindness which I have subsequently received at his hands. Whenever I visited Paris—and at this moment it is impossible not to sigh, as I remember how often I have conversed with him at various stages of his eventful career—he was good enough to accord me an immediate interview. His first attention was generally to that "romping tearing chesnut," as the late Jem Mason, who was out hunting upon the day of which I have spoken, termed the Emperor's unsatisfactory mount, which made him acquainted, though by no means for the first time, with the mud of the Vale. I have often watched the Emperor as he rode at the head of his gorgeously bedizened escort to a review at Longchamps, or in the Champ de Mars. He had never, to my thinking, good hands, and, in order to look his best on horse-back, he required a horse with a dull and hard mouth. But, surrounded by French Cavalry officers who are, without exception, the worst and most ungraceful horsemen I ever saw, he looked his part admirably; and moreover the effect he produced when in the saddle upon by-standers on foot, was that of a big man. His legs seemed those of a man twice his actual size. I can myself remember having seen Prince Louis Napoleon go right well with the Queen's, and saw him in the late Mr. Sheward's yard perform, off a horse he was trying, one of the most complete summersaults ever described, landing on his feet with the bridle in his hands; yet he purchased the horse. His seat was neither elegant nor strong, hands he had none; yet he made up for all by his unflinching nerve. Mr. Kinglake's pen will never persuade one that Napoleon III. had not more courage than falls to the lot of most men. To him France owes her present much improved breed of horses. He fostered the love of sport amongst his people, and with the earnest co-operation of the Duc de Morny, raised the French turf to its present degree of importance. He established the Grand Prize of Paris, giving himself *un objet d' Art* of great value with 100,000 francs (£4,000) in specie: and that memorable afternoon is still fresh in my memory, when His Majesty, on the first occasion of its being run for, descended from the Tribune, and with a hearty shake of the hand, congratulated Mr. Savile on the victory of his horse. The Ranger, the winner, was much moved by the hearty English demonstration when poor John Jackson of Fairfield rallied the English division and gave out three cheers. "Those are English cheers," remarked Napoleon his face lit up with pleasure, to those about him, "I should know them anywhere." Two years afterwards, Gladiateur, a horse in which he was supposed to have an interest, proved the duel victor of both the Derby and St. Leger. That he was part owner of Count Lagrange's racing stud is partially confirmed by the fact of its being broken up and sold after the commencement of the campaign of 1870. The last time I saw the Emperor was at Brighton, immediately after the races, when his worn face and painful dragging step told but too plainly that the day of his destiny was well nigh spent. Among the monarchs of the earth he had no second, and his memory will ever be treasured in respectful and kindly recollection by us. Not a few of us hope to see Napoleon IV. ascend the imperial throne of his sire. One of the telegrams of condolence addressed to the Empress Eugenie, as literally translated, reads unfortunately singular in point of composition, though not the less obviously true. The Emperor of Germany telegraphed "*Je prends part à la mort de l' Empereur Napoleon.*" Of course the Kaiser meant, "I sympathise with the grief caused by the death of the Emperor Napoleon," and did not refer to Sedan and its deadly consequences. The Army and Navy club had its blinds drawn during the funeral, and many houses in the West-end showed similar marks of respect.

Another of the outsiders I mentioned as being, in all likelihood, a good investment for the Derby, was British Lion, the property of Colonel Pearson by Lord Lyon out of Paris' dam, and I was much gratified to hear him backed last Saturday. The colt, who was tried before he reared up and fell back in his box, early last summer, to be a "nailer," is now quite sound and at work under Dover's care at Lambourn. Another new candidate for Derby honours is Chevely, a son of the defunct Wild Dayrell and a Lambton mare, the property of Mr. *Paganini* Smith, the owner of the good plater of that name; his best performance is having run nowhere in the Middle Park Plate, but I hear there is something expected of the animal, and Mr. Smith is a very far-seeing gentleman. 1,000 to 20 has been accepted about the aptly named Clyde, and as Mr. *Sharmon* Marshall is in such good firm hands as Mathew Dawson's, the colt is certain to have fairer play than ever the good little mare had. Several bets of 1,000 to 100 have been booked about Mr. Weever's grey colt Copernicus. His colour is against him, but I can hardly conceive a horse of that tint passing the Grand Stand at Epsom first. We have had but few good grey race-horses; the best was Mr. Merry's Chanticleer, Grey Momus was only a fair horse, Strathconan, another so called grey, was in reality a roan, and the Lamb was almost a black. Some people persist in throwing away good money on Sir Joseph Hawley's Fontarabian, fancying him, on the strength of his victory over Gang Forward in the Municipal stakes at Doncaster, but forgetting that it was all wrong and that Mr. Crawford's splendid colt had torn off two of his plates in the race. Some would not bring them together to-day. Those who have taken liberties with Kaiser are now very sore, for the "crack" is once more at work again and looking very dangerous. An ugly report has been in circulation that Doncaster is not to his mind, but as I saw Mr. Merry twice yesterday, and heard him speak of it very much to the purpose too, the blue riband is not likely to be lost to Russley on account of the nominator's death. Mr. Merry has been seriously ill for some time past, but is recovering. His prospects of winning the Derby seem remote enough, but his filly, Marie Stuart, should about win the Thousand Guineas and Oaks for him. Some of the faithful followers of the yellow Jacket's fortunes think that Highland Laddie may turn out a second Macgregor, and as he was nominated for no less than twenty-six races, he must have been very highly tried as a yearling. His public performances have been, however, far from stretched, and he does not please the eye; nothing however can be said against his breeding, for he is by one of the very best horses in the country, "Scottish Chief" (King of the Forest's sire), out of Gong, own sister to the famous Kettle-drum. Lord Lonsdale can have no misgivings as to Somerset's staying powers, as it is understood that when his lordship's sealed nomination for the Ascot cup comes to be opened, it will be found that Somerset is his representative. The same may be said of Lord Wilton's Cucumber, for he could have no object in sealing up a thoroughly known name like Wenlock's. Mr. Lefevre evidently thinks Negro can stay that long course.

I am glad to have to notice the accession of another member of the Rothschild family to the English turf, in the person of Baron A. de Rothschild, who appears as the nominator of several two-year olds in the most important races. Tom Dawson has retired, having well earned his rest, and "Mr. G. A. Keswick" positively retires, having disposed of his entire stud to Mr. Fisher by private contract.

During the next few weeks public attention will be shared between the Liverpool Grand National and the "Dog" Derby. For the latter I, at present, prefer the chance of Colonel Lawrence. No less than 109 horses are entered for the Grand National, which does not read as if the country was suffering from a dearth of steeplechasers. That very retiring gentleman, Mr. Chaplin, has a strong entry of five, comprising Dalesman and Snowstorm, both of whom have been serving at the stud for some time, the former being one of the most powerful thoroughbreds in England, and was formerly the property of Baron Rothschild. His other three comprise Ryshworth, Cricklade, and Warlike. Lord Arylisford is responsible for half a dozen, including Rediviva and Franc Luron. Should his Reugny be fairly treated by the handicapper and be the selected horse of the stable, he will be "all there." Captain Machell & Co. have entered a strong team, the best of which will have the "Harrow boy," Mr. J. M. Richardson, on his back. Of these Disturbance, the clever winner of the Croydon November Steeple-chase, Hunter, by the same sire Commotion, Peter, and Schiedam, whose understandings are of very long standing, Despatch in jumping days are over, and Mr. Studd's leave of Mars is up, but, nothing daunted, he has come to the front with Alice Lee, Mistletoe, Jealousy, and Claudius, the last named a son of the expatriated Caractacus and third for the Goodwood Stakes of 1871, with 8st. 9 lbs. on his back. Mr. Arthur Yates, the Fordham of cross country jockies, trusts his fortunes to that very superior horse Harvester, whose foot was almost torn off in this race last year, but who, if sound, will perform well. He has also Cinna and the useful Crawler. In Cinderella, Lord Anglesey, who has only abandoned the flat, has a peculiarly strong card to play. The mare fell early in the struggle last year, but if on this occasion she manages to keep on her legs, she will certainly see the end of it, unless Mr. Topham be unkind in the matter of weights.

Last year's heroine, Casse Tete, has been entered by Mr. Brayley, also the Duke of Beaufort, a very beautiful little horse, who, some say, but for coming on his knees in rounding Tottenham Corner, would have won the Derby. He is a very clever animal. Scarrington, who second in 1872 under such adverse circumstances was marvellous, is entered, but will have very great weight. Foot man has never forgotten his "crumpler" at Croydon last spring, and Weever's second strong Referee is but a shifty rogue. Lord Poolet has no pet lamb in his stable this year, and has only entered a couple of very moderate animals, called Grenfullock and Broughton. Baron Finot and the Fordham division will do battle with the redoubtable Maron and have Astrolabe and Nestor II. to fall back on. Mars, a really good horse, who was much fancied last year but met with an accident, has joined Munaford's Essex string. If Mr. Topham does not mean a good handicap, and we do not see the grand race, I shall be indeed surprised. When the weights are out I shall make my final selections.

The support given to the chief events at Carmarthen, Birmingham, Croydon, and Bristol, shows that owners of steeplechasers will be more than ordinarily busy this season when there are good prizes to be picked up.

Nearly every horse of note has been entered in the cockney's loved race the "City and Sub," comprising Cremorne, Wenlock, Sabinus, Salvanos, Hannah, Bertram, Napolitain, Hamlet, Hurlingham, Cheveley, Laburnum, Dalsacardoch, the Leopard, Banenfanger, Field Marshal, Postomistyr, Shannon, Clyde, &c., to the number of 129. For the longer race, the great Metropolitan, there are only 53 subscribers, amongst the stayers being Dutch Skater, Verdure, Eole II., Uhlan, Bethnal Green, Indian Ocean, Salvanos, Napolitain, Shannon, Sabinus, &c. Both of these races should produce rare contest at the Epsom Spring Meeting, and I trust there may be a Digby Grand in store for the gentlemen.

The Lincoln entries are very good, which is more than can be said for those of the once fashionable Northampton meeting. The New Market Handicap has some good horses on it, as has the Chester Cup. The entries for those very interesting races, the Ascot cup and the Alexandra plate, are respectively 22 to 21. Mr. Lefevre, who won the cup last year with Henry, is determined, if possible, to carry it off again, for he has entered the Crack, Flageolet, Eole II., Tourbillon, Miss Buckland, Tendresse, and Negro, a very clever half dozen to pick from. Vanderdecken, who displayed such grand cup form towards the end of last season, represents Lord Aylesford. Cremorne, grown into a truly splendid animal, Favonius, Corisande, Hannah, Thorn, and Little Agnes, will also be there. In the 3 mile Alexandra Plate we have Pall Mall and Cremorne to fight their battle over again over twice the distance of ground, Don Carlos, Kingcraft, (?) Shannon, Inveresk, Favonius, Salvanos, Verdure, Dutch Skater, Vanderdecken; and what more can a man want to convince him that we still possess horse sound and of well proved stamina.

BOMBAY.

THE DURGA OORUS.—The Khoja Durga Oorus commenced on Saturday and will terminate this day.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahratta named Maroctee Dhondoo was seriously injured on Friday by some bales of cotton falling on him whilst he was at work in a godown.

CHARITY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a well-to-do Parsee is going to contribute Rs. 30,000 to the fund for the erection of a Tower of Silence at Nowsaree.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed by Government to inquire into the feasibility of decreasing the liquor shops in Bombay, met on Friday last at the Secretariat office.

FLOGGED.—Balla Narayen, a suspicious character, was on Saturday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., belonging to one Atmaram Crustna.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a Mahomedan woman named Fatma was charged with stealing a sheet, the property of a man named Curreem Khan, and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—It is reported that Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is likely to be appointed a Judge of the High Court, in room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, who shortly retires from the Bench.

THE BHENDY BAZAAR GAMBLING CASE.—Mr. Inspector Austin, who exerted himself in arresting the Bhendy Bazaar gamblers last week, has been rewarded with the sum of thirty rupees by order of Mr. Nana Morojee.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday committed one Govind Mankia for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 153, belonging to Narayen Curumsey, a dealer in piece-goods.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, twenty-four retail shop-keepers were charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with having in their possession false weights and scales, without satisfactory excuse. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were fined twenty rupees each.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.—The *Chundrodya* questions the propriety of England saddling half the expenses of the Zanzibar mission on the tax-payers of India. The writer freely admits the nobleness and excellence of the enterprise the philanthropic English nation has undertaken, but observes that the goodness of the undertaking does not give England any right to compel India to contribute.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment:—

March	Scenes that are Brightest	
Selection	Les Malagueuses	Salomer.
Aria	Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Selection	Norma	Bellini.
Galop	Night Bell	Clarke.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The *Bombay Summachar*, referring to Dr. Sylvester's suggestions to improve the prospects of the successful students of the Grant Medical College, approves of the doctor's recommendation to them to go to England for the further prosecution of their studies and to enter the Medical Service of the State, but disapproves of the proposal of the doctor to suppress by Legislative enactment the practice of the native Wadyas and Hakims. The paper thinks, with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, that the time for such a measure has not yet arrived.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB'S CRUISE.—Guests invited to the opening cruise of the Yacht Club to-morrow are requested to be at the Apollo Bunder not later than 4-45 P.M., where the stewards of the Club and boats will be in waiting to receive and convey them to the several yachts, which will start punctually at five o'clock. A steam yacht will be in waiting to convey those guests who prefer it. All parties are requested to assemble on board the Hindoostan at Mazagon at half-past six. Steamers will be provided to land parties at any time up to eleven o'clock at the Mazagon bunder.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—On Saturday last Mr. Justice Lloyd presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the High Court premises, Fort, for the purpose of enquiring as to the alleged pauperism of the petitioner, Manockbaee, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, who is about to file a suit for divorce against Dadabhoy and Seeta woman, on the ground of adultery. Dr. Dallas, Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the petitioner; the first respondent appeared in person. After the examination of some witnesses, the court ordered that the petitioner be allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*.

POLICE COURT INTERPRETERS.—In connection with a mistake which had evidently been made by an interpreter at the Police Court in interpreting the answer of a witness in a case which was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, his Lordship mentioned incidentally that, since the rising of the court on Friday, he had received a communication in which a high official complained to Government of the great inefficiency of the interpreters in the Police Court. The public interests require, we think, that the subject of the complaint should be delegated for a thorough enquiry to Mr. James Flynn, head translator and interpreter of the High Court, or to a committee of persons associated with him for the purpose.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP COCHIN, 1,199 tons, Captain D. Milligan, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. E. Woodward, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH. 505 tons, Captain W. Narbitt, will sail to-day for Gopalpore, with a cargo of 50 bales country white twist, and 24½ cwts. Europe red-lead.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nocoda, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. Gournie and friend, and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain McNeill, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr and Mrs. M. R. de Quadros, and child; and fifteen deck passengers for different ports.

THE S. S. BERTHA.—The following passengers arrived in Madras by the above vessel on Wednesday afternoon from London:—Capts. Furlong and Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and child, Mesdames Gommie and Hyndman, Messrs. Hunt, Smith and Sivigny, Mrs. Moise and child, Misses McDonald and Millman and Mrs. Jackson.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain G. Jaffrey, sailed on the 8th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—7,170 bales cotton, 654 bales wool, 2,352 cwts hemp, 126 cwts coffee, 15½ cwts cardamoms, 180 cwts coir yarn, 224½ cwts rapeseed, 5,247 cwts wheat, 63 cwts hides, and 90½ cwts dry ginger, &c. She took Dr. Arthur Shears as a passenger.

THE S.S. SATTARA, 1,236 tons, Captain J. J. Ballantine, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Mr. H. Seamoll, and servant. For Beypore—General Tyler, and servant, and Mrs. Peile, and servant. For Carwar—Mr. P. Chrystal, and Colonel Anderson. For Galle—Mr. W. Fox, police inspector, and twenty-two deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 13 m	2 4	Monday..... 10	4 46 m	1 11
11 23 m	3 2		5 29 m	1 6
10 54 m	2 10	Tuesday..... 11	5 20 m	2 6
11 44 s	3 6		5 4 s	5 7
11 30 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 12	5 51 m	3 2
.....	.....		5 37 s	5 9
0 10 m	5 10	Thursday..... 13	6 16 m	3 9
0 1 s	3 10		6 8 s	5 10
0 35 m	5 11	Friday 14	6 41 m	4 3
0 26 s	4 3		6 40 s	5 8
1 1 m	5 11	Saturday..... 15	7 12 m	4 8
0 9 s	4 3		7 11 s	5 3
1 27 m	5 8	Sunday 16	7 41 m	4 9
0 40 s	4 2		7 40 s	4 8

Moon—Full, 12th, 4 h. 23 m., P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for England with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Spensley and two children. Mrs. Staughton and companion.
Infantile. Lt. S. S. Rowlinson.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. Salmon. Mr. W. Earl.

FOR VENICE.

Capt. Cole. Mr. W. Johnson.
Capt. and Mrs. Dickson.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. P. C. de Brownville. Mr. S. Macade.

FOR ADEN.

Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson.

HIGH COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chugonlall Hurjeewundass v. Sewa Ramjee—Part heard.
738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondas Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.
748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsda Chiuaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.
530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Co or v Fatimabibee, widow, and another—Venayekrów.
593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

15-73—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—J. F. McDougall v. M. E. McDougall and another—No appearance.
542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaz Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Carry and others—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.
154-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed Hoossein v. Vussonjee Runchordass—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and C. Tyabjee.
278-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Narayen Suntojee v. Chumajee Shewram and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
288-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Hirjee v. Jaitha Jairam and others.
331-71—R. V. Hearn—The Secretary of State, &c., v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
334-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee v. Khimjee Canjee and another.
377-71—K. Morojee—Rungoo Narayen v. Tricumjee Weljee and others—No appearance.
382-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v. Ujramull Jaichund—Dallas and Lynch.
397-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Segismund Joseph E. and another v. Khoja Lalljee Ludha and another—No appearance.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, submits the following report up to 3rd instant:—

"*Ahmedabad.*—Weather cloudy during the earlier portion of last week; a slight shower of rain fell on the 30th ultimo. Temperature moderate. Cotton and grain crops looking well. No

There, again, our law was derived from the English law As that law attributed great importance to the effect of an oath, so was it equally jealous that the oath should be administered by a person who had authority by law to administer it, and there had been very much litigation and legislation on that subject. There was perhaps at this moment a score of Acts, and perhaps more, on the English Statute Book, expressly conferring on different officials the power to administer oaths. It had happened that a whole bench of Judges had been equally divided in opinion on the question whether a British Consul residing abroad could or could not administer an oath. The importance of the question, and the necessity of providing for it by express law, was strongly exemplified in England a short time ago, when an Act was passed to enable the Committees of the Houses of Parliament to administer oaths. No Committee of the House of Lords could previously administer an oath, nor could a Committee of the House of Commons. The Indian law was, therefore, the English law on that subject, and there were numbers of Regulations and Statutes passed in India expressly conferring the power to administer oaths. Nor could the hon. member see that anybody had the power to administer an oath unless he was expressly authorised to do so by law. He found that principle recognised in section 191 of the Penal Code—the section that related to the giving of false evidence. That section also referred to the then modes of taking evidence, then known to the law, viz., an oath, an affirmation, and a declaration. No doubt, those who drew that section had in their minds the provision of the English law, which empowered certain persons to take evidence in these three forms, and held that evidence not taken in the prescribed forms was no evidence. On that point a difficulty had been pointed out by Mr. West, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. He had communicated with the Bombay Government, and stated that the Civil Courts in that Presidency had hitherto to administer oaths given by them under Regulation IV., section 34, of 1827. These Regulations were repealed some time since, and nothing had been supplied in their place. That was one of the evils that resulted from the scattered state of the law, and which never would happen were the law brought inside one document. The hon. member here referred to the embarrassments which might arise from the power of administering oaths, and went on to say that a similar embarrassment arose when an Act was introduced to amend the Evidence Act. By the Evidence Act the whole statute (Act XV. of 1852) was repealed. One of the sections of that statute happened to be one which gave to the High Courts, and to sessional and other officers acting under the authority of the High Courts, express power to administer oaths. The question as to the High Courts was looked into, and it was ultimately decided that they had not power, and therefore it was a matter of importance to revise the section which had been repealed. The same difficulty led to the introduction of Act VI. of 1872. The case that brought the subject of the law of oaths to the attention of the Legislature was this—that an Act was passed for the purpose of regulating the law of coroners and coroners' juries In that Act it was provided that coroner's juries should be sworn; and then arose the difficulty—when juries consisted of Hindus and Mohammedans, were they to be sworn according to the Act, or were they to come under the provisions of Act V. of 1840? The Madras Government was advised that the Hindus and Muhammadans must be sworn, and then rose the question of administering an oath to those who objected to take it. This never could have happened had the law been included in a single document. At present it was contained in section 4 of the bill, and it seemed to the hon. member a matter of great importance to bring the law into the form in which it was presented in the section. That was the bill, so far as it related to judicial oaths. As to official oaths, the hon. member had little to say. The subject had been brought to their attention by the Madras Courts Act. The hon. member had explained, when moving to pass the Madras Courts Bill, what was the view taken by the Council on that subject, and showed that as regards the Punjab, Oudh, and British Burmah, every kind of oath or declaration had been dispensed with in the case of judicial officers assuming office They had done the same thing the other day in regard to Madras, and the hon. member supposed the principle would hold that what was good for those parts of India would be good for the rest of them. The measure was no one of elaboration, but of consolidation. With these observations the hon. member introduced the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month. The hon'ble member remarked that, after explaining the bill so clearly, he should have thought it enough that the bill for such objects should be referred to the select committee but if, in point of fact, the bill did not consolidate the law, but shirked it, that was a matter for the select committee to look to. He supposed, however, that, as they rarely saw themselves as others saw them, there might be very ugly formula in the bill which he had been unable to discern, because he observed that the Lieutenant-Governor was about to move that the bill should be removed from the list of business before the Council. The hon. member would not, of course, anticipate the arguments by which His Honor would support that proposition. So far as the Hon. Mr Hobhouse understood His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's objections, they were that the bill raised awkward and disagreeable questions, and that the committee who sat on the bill last year did not think it necessary to consolidate the law at that time. With regard to the action of the committee last year, they were dealing with a great alteration of the law, and they came to the conclusion that it was not expedient at the same time to consolidate it. The hon. member thought that they were right in not burdening themselves with a single question beyond that which was actually raised. They were simply dealing with the alteration of the law, and the measure which the hon. member now introduced would bring that law within a visible focus. The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse closed his remarks by reading an extract from the report of the committee in regard to the effect produced by the alteration and amendment of the law referred to.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor moved as an amendment that the bill should be removed from the list of business before the Council. His Honor said that he gathered from the paper which had been signed by the members of the Council that the bill was to be considered as a Government bill. The bill was not introduced as a bill of the Government, and he begged to express a hope that a measure of this importance would not again be placed before the Council till the Government as a body had considered it. His Honor thought it right now to lay before the Council the reasons which induced him to submit his present motion. The great and main objection which he had to the bill, and which induced him to put his amendment in the form in which it was presented, was that the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse would amount to a distinct reversal of the proceedings of the Council. It was not supplementing the action, but was distinctly reversing the determination of the Council. The hon. member had been good enough to give the Council an extremely interesting history of English law in respect to oaths, and of the introduction of that law into this country. His Honor would venture to give a history of the bill. He was not in a position to say anything in regard to the breadth of the bill which was passed last session, but when he entered the Council the measure was one which distracted the thoughts of members as altogether a bill of a most troublesome and embarrassing character. As a member of the Committee upon whom had devolved the task of dealing with the bill, His Honor was able to state his belief that no other measure in his time had troubled the members so much. They failed to solve it on the first occasion; they tackled it a second time, and failed; they tackled it a third and a fourth time; and at length, after much labour and difficulty, they evolved a form of the bill which was satisfactory to the Council. In respect to the form of the bill a considerable discussion had taken place in Committee. The bill solved a very difficult question which had arisen in the course of discussion, but a question also arose as to whether it would not be better at the same time to consolidate the law. The law was scattered very much, and it was thought that it would be better to place it in a clear and simple shape. His Honor himself, as a member of the committee, had suggested to the hon. member in charge of the bill that it might be better then to consolidate the law. The subject was fully discussed, and it was found expedient not to do so at that moment, not because they wished to shirk the trouble of consolidation, but because there were strong reasons for not doing it, which His Honor would now briefly explain The hon. member (Mr. Hobhouse) had pointed out to them the devious paths by which the law of oaths, coming from various quarters, had now reached its present somewhat complicated shape. The result of all that had passed, and of the variety of laws on the subject, was that the law was now in the shape in which it was cast by the bill at present before the Council, and which, His Honor ventured to believe, was a very absurd shape.

The main law in regard to oaths, as the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse had informed them, was contained in the 4th and 5th sections of the present bill That law amounted to this—that an oath should be tendered to every one except almost every one, that was to say, that the oath was to be tendered to every one with certain limited exceptions. That was what the law came to and it amounted to this—that the oath should be tendered to all the people of the country who were classed under the designation of Hindus and Mahommedans, and there should be exceptions from that general law in Christian and in other non-descript people who might turn up, but the population of the country might be classed into Hindus, Mahommedans, and Christians, and therefore practically the declaration of the law amounted to this—that the oath should be tendered to Hindus and Mahommedans but should not be tendered to Christians. That seemed to His Honor a very difficult question. The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse would pardon him, having considerable experience, if he ventured to offer an opinion in regard to what he (Mr. Hobhouse) had said in reference to Mahommedans having a dislike to take the oath. His Honor did not hold that opinion. He believed that if any persons had an objection to take oaths, it was those of the classes professing the Christian religion. The law affecting the Mahommedan religion was materially modified by the Christian religion. They were aware that in the Christian Scriptures they were enjoined to "swear not at all," and that their communication should be "yea yea, and nay nay," and therefore, if there was any one class in the country who might object to take an oath, it was the class of Christians. There were some of the grave and serious questions which were raised by a declaration of the law. It seemed to the Council last year that in regard to these questions it would be better to allow them to quietly sleep in their graves than bring them before the public. Act VI. of 1872 contained, as the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse had explained, two very important provisions which seemed to them to get over that difficulty. It was not a courageous course, but still it was expedient to leave these questions alone, and to get over them in the manner provided by Act VI. of 1872, which enacts that if any person objects to take an oath, he need not take it. If, on the other hand, there had been any irregularity in administering the oath to him, that irregularity should not affect the validity of the oath. As His Honor had said before, these very grave questions had been already carefully discussed last year, and if the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse were now to rush into the task of solving them His Honor would admire his courage, but would doubt his discretion. He objected, however, to the hon. member flaunting these inconsistencies before the public without attempting to remedy them. If the hon'ble member attempted to solve these difficult questions, His Honor's view was that the present time was most inopportune for doing so. They were now concerned in the consideration of a great and important question, and His Honor therefore thought that it would be most inexpedient and most undesirable that so difficult, troublesome, and thorny a question should again be thrown before the Council, and that they should be again asked to occupy their time with it, when it might be more profitably employed. If the Council were of opinion that that bill was absolutely necessary, His Honor would then say that they should submit to that necessity, but, in his opinion, there was no necessity of the kind. His Honor concluded his remarks by expressing his opinion that the bill was unnecessary, that it deliberately reversed the procedure of the Council last year, and that therefore he thought it his duty to place on the paper the amendment which now stood there.

His Excellency the President having put the motion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor before the Council,

The Hon. Mr. Chapman observed that he felt bound to state that whatever difficulties and complications had arisen in the matter under discussion, both they were entirely due to the course which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had thought fit to pursue. If His Honor had not raised these difficulties, no one else would have done so. The work of consolidation had proceeded extremely rapidly, and the hon. member would like to know what would be the result if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal were accepted. The present bill would put the law in regard to this question in a simple and correct form, and the hon. member could not but think that the whole of this difficulty was of His Honor's creation.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse dealt in detail with the objections of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. In regard to the principal argument of His Honor, that they were reversing the proceedings which the Committee of last year thought fit to take, the hon. member explained that that Committee had not laid down any rule for their successors, and never intended to do so. Seeing that their report was dated the 1st March 1872, the hon. member had reason to think they were influenced a little by the state of public business. The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, after some further remarks, went on to say that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor showed a disposition not only to reverse particular decisions of the Council, but to reverse what the hon'ble member considered to form the keystone of the policy of the Government in its legislation for a great number of years His Honor had actually argued that it was better to have an obscure than a clear law. When the hon. member came to India, nothing had been impressed so strongly on his mind as the great importance of simplifying the Indian law. That law was in a state of considerable diffusion, and measures were being passed from time to time for the purpose of bringing it into a clear and consolidated form. The hon. member now, in proposing one of the simplest of these measures, was told there was a difficulty in the question, and that because that was so, it was desirable to proceed further in the matter. As to the difficulty of the law, he confessed that he did not see it. In the first place, the Lieutenant-Governor had said that the portion of the bill referring to the administration of oaths was absurd There was no clause in the bill which said that oaths should be tendered to every one with the certain exceptions which the Lieutenant-Governor had mentioned. Then His Honor had said that there was a large class of Mahommedans who were wrongly dealt with by Act V. of 1840. That Act had constituted the law for thirty-two years, and now what was complained of it? The hon member had read through the whole of the proceedings which took place on the passing of Act VI. of 1872, and could find no complaint about it, except this, that His Honor himself had made a speech which gave to people outside the impression that he wanted to restore the law of administering oaths, upon which the British Indian Association immediately presented a petition, to the effect that since that Act had passed, the most perfect satisfaction had been felt in regard to its working.

The hon. member then dealt with the assertion of His Honor as to the law being so difficult in regard to administering an oath, and concluded his remarks by stating that the bill was a fair and reasonable measure of consolidation

His Excellency the Viceroy—I wish to remark that it is a frequent practice of British Parliament to amend the law relating to a particular subject in one session of Parliament, and afterwards to consolidate that law, as amended in another. The advantage of that practice is that the Legislative Assembly has its attention directed, in the first instance, to the particular amendments proposed to be made, and the law is afterwards put into a clear and definite shape. I think the Council would act wisely in following the same course, and the law relating to oaths having been fully discussed, and an agreement having been arrived at in this Council last year, there is no objection, so far as I can see, to the consolidation now proposed. I also beg to say that I agree with what has fallen from my hon. friend (Mr. Hobhouse), that it is essential to solve the doubt which exists in regard to the authority of the Courts of the Bombay Presidency which has been stated by the highest judicial author ity in Scinde, and supported by the Local Governments. It would, in my opinion, be undesirable to leave any such doubt to be solved *as post facto*, because such action is very much to be deprecated, and should only be resorted to in unforeseen circumstance s. In this case we cannot say that the circumstances have been unforeseen, and therefore it seems to be our duty to deal with the case.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor begged emphatically to deny the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Chapman; that he (the Lieutenant-Governor) had opposed the consolidation of the law. So far from having opposed it, he had suggested it, and so far from having the matters his own way, his suggestions and opinions had been overruled by the suggestions and opinions of his colleagues. The hon. member in charge of the bill had said that His Honor had submitted to the Council a proposition that the law being bad and inconsistent, they should hide it from the public, and the hon'ble member further said that it was their duty to clear the law. His Honor quite agreed with the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse that if they had a good and substantial law which they could finally present before the public, they would be right in so doing, but His Honor's argument was that the present law was in a state of chaos and inconsistency, and that it was most undesirable that that state of things should continue to exist. It was their first duty to present the law in a reasonable shape. The law, as now presented to the public, was not in a reasonable shape. His Honor therefore thought that, so long as the law remained in this unsatisfactory and inconsistent shape, it was much better that it should be concealed from the public. His Honor, in concluding his remarks, referred to the objections raised by the Commissioner of Scinde, and reminded the Council that the bill had been disapproved of by a high authority, the Secretary of State—a fact which he thought the Council were fairly and justly entitled to take into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman wished to explain in regard to the contradiction given to his statement by His Honor, that it was when the original bill was brought before the Council. His Honor had started all those objections and difficulties, and therefore, when they came to consider the matter, it was thought advisable, for the sake of peace and quietness, and owing to that tendency of His Honor, not to deal with the work of consolidation at the time. Now, however, he did not see why this should not be done, as the matter was extremely simple.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded warmly to deny that he had raised any such difficulties of the nature referred to by his hon. friend, when

His Excellency the President observed that he thought they were drifting into a discussion on what had taken place at former debates in that Council, and that it was inadvisable to continue a discussion which really affected the proceedings before the Legislative Council of last year.

The amendment of His Honor was then put to the Council and lost, the original motion of the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse being carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse then present d the report of the Select Committee on the bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Punjab. He also presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill for the levy of port dues in British Burmah.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON is officiating as Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division, Bengal.

THE Stud Committee have, we hear, completed their work at Gazeepoor, and proceeded to the Puss Stud.

ATTA MOHAMMED, the Khan of Agror, has passed through Huzara *en route* to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's camp.

MR. A. C. BURNELL, of the Madras Civil Service, has just published a translation of the Sanskrit manuscript of Varadaraja's treatise on partition and succession.

MR. D. G. CLERK is gazetted to officiate as Professor of Dentistry in the Calcutta Medical College during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Phin Smith, or until further orders.

IN consequence of his appointment to a seat in the Viceregal Council, the Hon. Babu Ramanath Tagor has resigned his post of President of the British Indian Association.

DESTRUCTION OF TIGERS ON THE NALLAMALLA HILLS.—The Madras Board of Revenue and Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 for each tiger killed on the Nallamalla Hills in the Kurnool district.

MR. THORNTON is expected in Lahore on the 17th instant. Mr. Griffin, who, it was expected, would leave at once for England, has been deputed upon political business, which will detain him in India until April.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, C.S.I., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore, has returned from furlough, and Colonel Baillie, who has been officiating during his absence, will shortly, we understand, proceed to Europe.

THE District Engineer of Tanjore has, by order of Government, instructed the Negapatam Range Officer to take up the subject of the water-supply of that town, in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner, and to lay before him his views as to the most feasible plan, compatible with the resources of the Municipality.

JUTE CULTIVATION.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has done well to direct all Commissioners and District Officers to collect information regarding the jute cultivation and trade. Jute alone is fast becoming to Bengal more than cotton is to Bombay. Mr. Campbell proposes to associate a European gentleman, thoroughly well acquainted with the jute trade with an intelligent native officer, to report on the whole subject as well as on the local materials thus supplied, and to prepare a jute survey and map of the province. We believe that Mr. Armstrubber, lately a Calcutta merchant, is likely to be appointed as the English reporter.—*Friend of India.*

DARING ROBBERY.—The Agra police have been put upon their mettle by the perpetration recently of a daring robbery under their very eyes, and within hail of a strong body of the force located so as to be ready to pounce upon any number of daring midnight marauders. The story reaches us that a mahajun has lost property in gold and gems, variously valued at from half a lac to a lac and a half of rupees. It is said to have been secured in a cast-iron case carefully locked and deposited in a large wooden chest double-locked. It is said that the thieves entered the room, though two men were sleeping in it, removed the locks from the large chest, broke open the cast-iron box, extracted the contents, and decamped safely, without the heavy sleepers in the room having been awakened or the police in the immediate locality having been disturbed.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA RACES—1872-73.
SECOND MEETING.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—Kajah Abdool Gunny Meah's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. 2½ miles.

	st. lbs.		
Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	9	3 Brewtey 1
Mr. Seventask's.....	b a h Acrobat.....	9	3 Finch..... 2
H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's.....	g a h Lucifer.....	8	7 Donaldson..... 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sunbeam against the other two. Lucifer and Acrobat cut out the work for the first two miles, Sunbeam lying off about ten lengths until the half mile post from home, when he rapidly picked up the leaders, and then coming round into the straight, and, though both Acrobat tried all he knew, won easily by a clear length in 5m. 7 sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Turf Club Cup, a piece of plate, value Rs. 500, presented by the Calcutta Turf Club. Baboo Mohinee ..... ch. h.

Mohun Doss'.....	b w h Moriatta.....	8	6 Ryder..... 1
Mr. Seventask's.....	b w m Philippine ...	8	4 Finch 2
Mr. Peppin's	b r w h Darkie.....	9	4 Irvine..... 3
Mr. Lewis'	br a s m The Fawn.	8	8 Brewtey..... 4

Betting: 2 to 1 Moriatta, 5 to 4 Darkie, 3 to 1 Philippine, 5 to 1 the Fawn. Philippine led after a capital start, with the Fawn in attendance, Darkie third, and Moriatta last. After travelling about half a mile the Fawn began to give way, and Moriatta drew up to the leader, with whom he ran for some distance, but came first round the turn for home, was never afterwards caught, and won easily by three lengths. Time—3m. 29secs.

THIRD RACE.—The High Court Cup, estimated at Rs. 500, presented by the Barristers, Pleaders and Solicitors of the High Court. 2 mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Johnstone's.....	b l w h Midnight.....	8	3 Vinell..... 1
Mr. Creswell's.....	br a s g Planet.....	8	10 Finch..... 2
M. Fosa's.....	b w h Kilmore.....	8	3 Brewtey 3
Mr. Keogh's.....	b w m Fanny.....	9	0 Ryder 4
H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's.....	g w h Jupiter.....	8	12 Donaldson... 5

Betting: 2 to 1 against Midnight, 3 to 1 Planet, any odds the others. After two false starts, in which Kilmore was conspicuous, they were sent off in very straggling order. Kilmore with a lead of some lengths. In a few hundred yards all except Fanny had closed up, and Midnight shortly after assumed the lead, Planet coming on second, but was never able to catch the leader, who won cleverly by two lengths. Time—1m. 29secs.—*Englishman.*

BANKS.

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BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

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ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

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INTEREST at TWO AND HALF PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to SIX MONTHS' NOTICE of WITHDRAWAL.

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14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

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" 1 do.	Rs. 10 7/8d.	do.
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On Scotland and Ireland demand	Rs. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	Rs. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.....	Rs. 10 11/16d.	do.

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Bombay, 6th February 1873.

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KURRACHEE. | AGRA.
LAHORE. | SHANGHAI.
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At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

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Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

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Bombay, 13th October 1871. FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

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LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

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A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.
JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT.....	Rs.	22
" " PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT. ..	"	25
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" HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar.....	"	35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to.....	"	300
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Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
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of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market,
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE GAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 68
Ditto ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-0, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Test*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 18*, Rs. 18*
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HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbeutel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 22-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 12
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY
BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Silk-ty, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '63 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate.....	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs or Europe	44 0

DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case..... at per case. 68 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz.....	33 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine.....	15
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863.....	18
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862.....	21
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862.....	26
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended.....	28
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
27 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Rauzitelle	18 0
20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
28 0	Chateau Leoville	25 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended.....	42 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids.....	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	2	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine...	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate.....	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer this to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape.....	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended.....	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine Invalid Wine.....	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark.....	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf.....	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy).....	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Pine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	Burgundy—Fine Fruity Wine.....	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPI